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TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 24, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 30 PRUTA
VOL. XXIX, No. 7723

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Marginal Column

SOME United Nations delegates believe that one of the matters which is certain to be considered at the Big Three meeting in Bermuda next month, between President Eisenhower of the United States, Sir Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, and Joseph Stalin, Premier of the Soviet Union, is the question of Chinese representation at the United Nations. A leading Asian representative here feels sure that Sir Winston will bring up this subject at the first available opportunity. American representatives have frankly admitted that one of the purposes of the Bermuda conference is to try to restore the old unanimity of the Western Powers in dealing with the Communist world. They have even said that this is the actual reason for the meeting. Among the disagreements between the United Kingdom and the United States is this same question of Chinese representation: this was revealed at the opening of the present Assembly, when the Americans wanted to put off the whole issue for a year, while the British would only agree to shelving it for three months, till the beginning of next year. The Assembly accepted the shorter postponement, and thus the question will come up again in January and is a matter of urgency for the Bermuda conference.

So far, the British have given no sign that they would be in favour of the admission of the Chinese Communists next year, and they have hedged any comments on this with all kinds of conditions which would have to be met beforehand. About the only direct vote there has been on this issue — the other were on postponement — occurred at the beginning of the fifth General Assembly in 1950. At that time, in a vote including the United Kingdom, all of whom had recognized the Peking regime, voted to seat the Chinese Communists. Although not many more countries have recognized the Government of Mao-Tse-Tung, and although the United States has not yet given enough votes to defeat any move to admit the Chinese Communists in the foreseeable future, the Americans nevertheless resigned to eventually having to give way on this issue. Just recently, Mr. John Foster Dulles, the Secretary of State, has said that the United States did not rule out the possibility of recognizing Communist China, and could not prevent Peking from requesting to be seated in the United Nations. His statement has been hailed by some as a preparation of American policy towards the inevitable, but Mr. Dulles' ifs and buts seemed to the Asian supporters of Communist China to be considerably less, and they are not so sanguine.

On occasions, the Americans have said that they would veto the entry of the Communists into the United Nations; at other times, they have admitted that they could not do this, and Mr. Dulles now seems to have come round to this opinion, which is generally held here. This is not a question of admitting a new state, which would be subject to the veto, but merely a matter of credentials which could be decided by a simple majority vote. Apparently, the Americans would not so much oppose to the seating of the Chinese Communists if it were not for two factors: firstly, they are concerned about the loss of taking over one of the permanent seats on the Security Council and thus acquiring the right of veto; and secondly, they are worried about the fate of the Chinese Nationalists and of Formosa, for which they feel responsible.

As far as the first point is concerned, there is some talk here that they might solve this by a UN Charter revision, whereby India would be given China's seat as a permanent member of the Security Council. However, the Indians have already announced their opposition to such a move. Furthermore, any Charter revision is subject to the veto and must be ratified by the great Powers. In fact, the chances of any agreed change of the Charter are so slim that part of the American Press has come to the conclusion that there is no point in doing anything about it.

With regard to the second point, if the Assembly votes in favour of the Chinese Communists, then there is no chance that the Chinese Nationalists would simply move to another seat, change their coats, and become the representatives of Formosa. They could return to the United Nations only if Formosa applied and was admitted as a new member State; but such a move would be subject to the veto. Therefore, the only way in which the Americans could maintain the Chinese Nationalists in the United Nations, if the Chinese Communists were seated, would be by an agreement with the Soviet Union to admit Formosa, perhaps as part of the whole admission deal (whenever admission of the Communists of East and West). Such a move would have to be discussed at the Big Three meeting; it might also mean that the Bermuda conference would be the forerunner of a Big Four or Big Five conference.

ALGER HISS DENIED PAROLE APPLICATION
WASHINGTON, Monday (UP). — The Federal Parole Board today rejected for the second time an application by Alger Hiss for a parole from the Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, Federal Prison.

Israel Invokes Armistice Cause to Meet with Jordan

Eban Makes Bold Bid for Peace

UNITED NATIONS, Monday (UP). — Israel today invoked Article 12 of the Israel-Jordan Armistice Agreement to force Jordan into direct talks on border problems.

In a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, Ambassador Abba Eban urged Israel's privilege under the Armistice Agreement to convene an immediate Israel-Jordan conference. Jordan has already rejected a direct bid by Israel for such talks.

Mr. Eban said the Israel move was "the most important move in the history of Middle East security."

The Israel move also was designed to stall U.N. Security Council action on a Western Three-power resolution censuring Israel for a recent border incident at Kibya. Mr. Eban expressed the hope that passage of the resolution, now that Israel's demand for direct talks is formally in the hands of the Secretary-General, would be "prejudicial" to the situation.

The Palestine Armistice Agreement provides that any party may demand that the U.N. Secretary-General convene a conference of signatories and that "participation in such a conference shall be compulsory."

Mr. Eban called the formal invocation of the previously unused clause a "most important step for peace and security."

Israel, he said, now awaits Mr. Hammarskjöld's formal convocation of the conference. The place and time, he added, would be discussed with Mr. Hammarskjöld later.

Mr. Eban declared several times that Security Council action on the resolution proposed by the U.S., Britain and France, to sign the Armistice Agreement, would "further aggravate" the situation, especially since the formal call for the Jordan-Israel conference.

Mr. Eban indicated, takes it for granted that the conference will be called without delay, pursuant to the Armistice Agreement.

"As we are on the eve of this conference between Israel and Jordan to develop the situation further in the transition towards peace," he said, "it behooves me and all governments to behave with restraint in treating the special situation."

Article 12 Makes Talks Compulsory

Paragraph 3 of Article XII of the Israel-Jordan General Armistice Agreement signed at Rhodes on April 3, 1949, and published by the United Nations, declares:

"The Parties to this Agreement may, by mutual consent, revise this agreement or any of its provisions, or may suspend its application, other than Articles I and III, at any time, in the absence of mutual agreement, and after this Agreement has been in effect for one year from the date of its signing, either of the Parties may call upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a conference of representatives of the two Parties for the purposes of reviewing, revising or suspending any of the provisions of this Agreement other than Articles I and III. Participation in such conference shall be obligatory upon the Parties."

(Articles I and III establish the Armistice and provide for the prohibition of acts of hostility by one Party against the other, while declaring in Article II that the right of each Party to its security and freedom from fear of attack by the armed forces of the other shall be fully respected.)

Lloyd Hits Soviet View of Bermuda

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuters). — The forthcoming Bermuda conference is to be "normal and friendly meeting" between the leaders of friendly states and not directed against any country, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said today.

Mr. Eden said that Israel was "compelled" to invoke the compulsory conference provision of the Armistice Agreement.

"This action indicates our policy of directly negotiated settlement," he stated. "That is why we have taken the first step since the Armistice Agreements were signed to move towards more stabilised relationships in the region."

"This is the most important moment in the history of Middle East security," he announced.

Mr. Eden said that the Security Council debate on security in our area, "Tension is due to the Arab refusal to sign the Armistice with Israel or to meet her in any way, and this political situation has been aggravated by the demand for a permanent settlement across the border which, unfortunately, have provoked retaliatory actions which led to deplorable loss of life."

Tension and insecurity in Palestine, he charged, has been reinforced by the feeling that there is likely to be action by the Security Council which will conserve and aggravate all the causes of tension.

New Israel Move Embarrasses West

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
UNITED NATIONS, Monday. — Mr. Abba Eban's letter, which is believed the Secretary-General will read to the Security Council tomorrow before the speech of Mr. Charles Malik, the Lebanese delegate, puts Britain and the Allies in an embarrassing position, as publicly playing second fiddle to Israel's demand for peace negotiations.

Britain Defends Stand on Kibya

LONDON, Monday. — Britain today denied charges by Israel Premier David Ben Gurion that she is discriminating between Israel and Jordan in the current frontier incidents.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office said that the British Government had taken into account incidents caused by Jordan on the Israel frontier before lending her support to the resolution on the Kibya raid now before the Security Council.

"But we are drawing a sharp distinction between small and unorganized incidents, and military operations," he added.

"It is not true that we have disregarded the incursions from the Jordanian side into Israel. The incidents on the Jordanian side were not done by the Arab Legion," he added.

"The Jordan Government also has imposed penalties in a number of cases on those found guilty of incursions," the spokesman stated.

The British view, he said, is that the Kibya raid was of exceptional gravity both because of its scale and because it was organized by Israel regulars. The British Government last month expressed its "horror at what it described as the gravest breach of the armistice so far."

He demanded that Israel compensate the victims and bring the perpetrators to justice.

"We do not control the Arab Legion," the spokesman added. "The incidents were not in any way organized by the Arab Legion. They were local incidents. In fact, the Jordan Government in several cases has imposed penalties on persons found guilty."

S. Africa Attacks UN C'tee Report

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuters). — South Africa today accused the U.N. Commission on the Situation in South Africa of insulting the African-speaking section of the population and of taking a "definitely anti-European bias" in its report.

China Wipes Out N. Korean Debt, Promises Aid

TOKYO, Monday (UP). — The People's Republic of China and North Korea signed a 10-year economic pact today, wiping out North Korea's entire war debt to China, a Peking Radio broadcast announced.

The agreement, signed in Peking, promises North Korea \$500m. worth of reconstruction aid for the next four years. It cancels all North Korean debts to China incurred from June 25, 1950 — the day the Korean War started — until December 31, 1953.

The broadcast did not specify what these debts were, but apparently they were the result of China's military aid to North Korea during the war.

The pact was signed by Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai and North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung in Peking after 10 days of high-level negotiations.

China will aid North Korea for the next four years by sending coal, clothes, cotton, food, construction materials, transportation equipment, metal products, machinery, farming implements, fishing vessels, paper and stationery.

It did not say what aid was promised for the last six years of the pact, nor did it make any mention of North Korean contributions.

The agreement also provides for the establishment of a joint Sino-Korean airline to fly scheduled routes over Manchuria, apparently linking Pyongyang and Peking. The two nations will exchange technicians and labourers for training, the agreement said, and North Korean university students will be entered in Chinese schools.

UN Secretary Urges Flexibility on Korea

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuters). — United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld called today for "flexibility" in the forthcoming Korean peace conference.

He told a Freedom House dinner that negotiators should keep in mind that the purpose of the talks is peace.

Mr. Hammarskjöld said that the road to peace is difficult and that the two sides should be prepared for a testing time which might last years.

President Truman, originally due to speak at the dinner, telegraphed that his schedule had to be revised as a result of a recent public incident.

E. Germany Raps Bonn Accords With Western Allies, Israel

MA'AR VOTES SHARETT FOR PRIME MINISTER

J.N.F. Becomes Israel Company

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter
The Jewish National Fund (Keren Kayemet Le'Israel) was recognized as an Israel Company by an act adopted by the Knesset yesterday. The Company, which holds several million dunams for national development, is registered in London.

The Government asked the House to prolong the temporary Military Code of 1948 for a further year. Mapam an. Herut suggested an extension of three months only, so as to urge the introduction of a final version of the Code. The matter was passed to the Foreign and Defence Committee, as was the extension of the Equipment Registry for Military Purposes Law.

The Knesset gave a first reading, and passed to the Committee, a Bill extending the Emergency Regulations under which the economic controls are issued. An amendment to the Emergency Finance Regulations, which was given its first reading, prohibits residents of the State from acquiring without a licence securities payable in foreign currency.

(Early Knesset Story — P. 3)

Britain Asks Persia For Renewal of Ties

LONDON, Monday (Reuters). — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has sent a personal message to Persian Premier Fazlollah Zahedi urging a speedy resumption of Anglo-Persian diplomatic relations which were broken off a year ago at the height of the oil dispute, diplomatic sources here said today.

The message was sent last week through the Swiss Legation in Tehran, which protects British interests there.

Mr. Eden's message, it is understood, repeated the view he had expressed in an earlier communication to the three-month-old Persian Government that the two countries should re-exchange Ambassadors before they attempt to settle the oil feud.

The Persian view, set out in a school of Political Science at General Zahedi last month, is that the two Governments should agree on the principles for a detailed solution to the oil problem before formal relations are restored.

But Mr. Eden, it is felt, fears that the oil dispute might lead to a misunderstanding by Persian public opinion of Britain's attitude to an oil settlement. This could make a restoration of diplomatic relations much more difficult.

Britain is ready to accept Persia's conditions, the Foreign Office spokesman said, but there is much sympathy for General Zahedi's inheritance.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS URGE PROTESTS

PARIS, Monday. — The Communist Party issued a statement today calling for a nationwide protest movement against the arrest of Trade Union Leader Benoit Frachon.

Will Retain Foreign Ministry

MR. MOSHE SHARETT, THE FOREIGN MINISTER, LAST NIGHT WAS NAMED BY THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF MAPAI THE ISRAEL LABOUR PARTY, AS ITS CANDIDATE TO SUCCEED TO THE POST OF PRIME MINISTER, FROM WHICH MR. DAVID BEN GURION IS RESIGNING. THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MET IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE IN JERUSALEM. THERE ARE NO OTHER CANDIDATES FOR THE POST.



India Would Aid Indo-China Peace

PARIS, Monday (Reuters). — Indian Prime Minister Nehru said in an interview published here today that if India could help to end the war in Indo-China, she would not refuse to undertake such a task.

"All will depend on the way the problem is put," Mr. Nehru told a "France Soir" correspondent. "We do not want to put ourselves forward, nor do we impose ourselves as arbitrators or adopt the attitude of preaching at other countries," he continued.

"We will only be able to help to find a solution in Indo-China when we are convinced that our help can be useful. We do not have the conviction at the present moment," Mr. Nehru added.

Egypt Not to Back Down on Suez

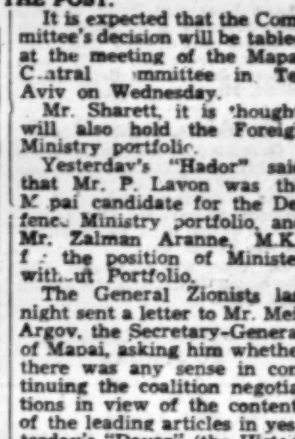
DAMASCUS, Monday (Reuters). — Due to articles in the first issue of the Egyptian Press, said here today that British troops would have to evacuate the Suez base on Egyptian territory.

He warned Britain against delay in evacuation, saying that opportunities did not all ways occur.

All Nagib, who is Egyptian Ambassador to Syria, stated that America is not likely to support Egypt against Britain. He added that his brother, the President, is likely to visit Syria soon.

Three Infiltrators Killed

In the week ending November 20, two clashes occurred between the security forces and armed infiltrators. In the exchange of fire, three infiltrators were killed and three were injured, it was announced yesterday.



Moosadeh Protests Label of 'Infidel'

TEHRAN, Monday (Reuters). — Former Persian Premier Dr. Moosadeh twice tried to walk out of his court martial here today because the Chief Prosecutor had attacked his religious faith.

Court attendants and his own lawyer, Colonel Boshroogh, held back the ex-Premier who shouted: "I will not stay in this place if this man keeps calling me an infidel."

The court ruled that Moosadeh should not be called an infidel.

Toy Fund Sets Up Record: IL.615 in Day

The Jerusalem Post — The Toy Fund has set its own records yesterday when IL.615.900 were received in one day, bringing the total to IL.3,113,168.

Hai Grushkin have been coming in so fast, we have not been able to keep up with them. The morning's mail brought a \$25 cheque of Forest Hills, New York, and IL.61,200 from a Gan Hashomron, a settlement near Karkur.

The Jerusalem Post's Halfa and Tel Aviv offices each received IL.100 cheques — one from Xaver Feederman, of Halfa, and the other from Herman Winchester & Sons, of New York and Tel Aviv. (List of Contributors—P. 2)

Curie Asks Big-5 Talks At World Peace Council

VIENNA, Monday (Reuters). — Frederic Joliot Curie, French atom scientist, opening the fifth session of the Communist-led World Peace Council here today, made a new appeal for a meeting of the Big Five.

He declared that it was one of the main tasks of the Conference to pave the way for such a meeting. He told 40 delegates that it "would certainly be a good basis for future negotiations on current international problems."

THE JERUSALEM POST

Published in the Palestine Post in 1948. Published daily, except on Sundays, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited, Registered in the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor: GERRISON AGORON

Editorial Office & Management: JERUSALEM, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

Subscription: £12.00 per year. Single copies: 6d. (including postage).

Printed by the Palestine Post Press, Ltd., 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

In the light of Jordan's refusal to take part in talks at U.N. headquarters designed to lead to an improvement in the border situation, Israel has taken a firm and statesman-like step in invoking Article 12 of the Armistice Agreement.

TO PEACE firm and statesman-like step in invoking Article 12 of the Armistice Agreement. If Israel has not had recourse to the provisions of this Article before, it is because hitherto the main Powers have always themselves urged a settlement by negotiation on the parties concerned. The present occasion is the first on which the Security Council has been invited by the three Western Powers to pass a resolution on Israel-Arab relations that does not include a call to a peaceful settlement.

This has been perhaps the most disturbing feature of a debate that has been unsatisfactory in so many other particulars as well, and it was fitting that Mr. Ben Gurion placed this at the head of his radio statement on Sunday night. What can the Western Powers expect of the Arabs if they themselves so demonstratively keep silent on the need for an overall settlement? Must the Arabs not see in this attitude a tacit approval of their refusal to meet Israel and negotiate such a settlement of outstanding issues?

For over four years, ever since the Armistice Agreements were signed, Israel has declared its belief in direct talks as the only effective means of making progress towards a solution of the conflict. The experience of the Armistice Agreements confirmed it in this belief, to which she has clung consistently. Nor has anyone ever denied that this belief is founded on fact or that direct talks might not lead to a settlement. It is merely the Arabs states, which have refused to try the experiment of direct talks. This may, indeed, be seen as an indication that the Arabs themselves believe, or fear, that such talks may result in a solution of the problems outstanding between Israel and the Arabs.

If anyone ever supposed that Israel urged the holding of direct talks simply as an astute political manoeuvre, secure in the knowledge that the Arabs would always refuse to take part, such suspicions will have been laid to rest for good by the Government's invocation of Article 12 of the Armistice Agreement. Paragraph 3 of this Article provides that, in the event of mutual consent, either of the parties to the agreement may call upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a conference for the purpose of reviewing, revising or suspending any of its provisions other than those which establish the Armistice itself. Participation in such a conference is obligatory on the parties.

Israel has now called for the convening of a conference with Jordan not only for the purpose of reviewing those provisions of the Armistice Agreement that deal with border security, but also to secure the fuller implementation of the terms of the Armistice as a whole. Jordan is obliged to participate, unless she is willing to make herself guilty of an exceptionally heinous and provocative violation of the agreement. If she attends the conference, as she did at the Western Powers must insist, there is good reason to believe that it will lead to a fundamental improvement in the situation on the Israel-Jordan border and may prove a turning-point in relations between the two countries.

A faithful responsibility rests on the Western Powers, and particularly on Great Britain, which enjoys a position of special influence by virtue of her alliance with Jordan. The Powers failed to be moved by moral suasion when Israel proposed the holding of talks between senior political and military representatives at U.N. headquarters. They can have no doubt on Jordan's fulfilment of the contractual obligation which Article 12 of the Armistice Agreement imposes on her. Israel has the right to demand full support for the decisive step she has now taken in her constant search for an agreed settlement of the conflict which has for so long bedevilled relations between her and the neighbouring states and, owing to the indifference of those states, jeopardized the peace and stability of the Middle East.

The test has now come which will show who is for peace and who is not. A unique opportunity presents itself of making a fresh approach to the whole issue of Israel-Arab relations. It is hard to see how this opportunity can be lost, and unless the other parties concerned show a greater degree of good faith than one cares to suppose possible.

Israelis Vote to Exclude Germans, Include Egyptians

Veterans' Rally

THE HAGUE. — THE Israel delegation voted against the admission of a German ex-service organization, but supported the membership application of an Egyptian group, at the Fourth General Assembly of the World Veterans' Federation, here last week. The Assembly, at which 22 nations are represented, ratified by a large majority the membership of both bodies.

In the case of the Federation of War Disabled, Survivors and Pensioners of Germany (V.D.K.), there was the dissentient Israel vote and an abstention by Luxembourg.

The vote was unanimously in favour of the admission of the Egyptian Veterans and War Victims' Association.

Announcing the Israel intention to support it, Mr. Isaac Cohen, managing director of Ostar Mahayal, "The Soldiers' Fund," declared: "We have decided on this course in order to emphasize our desire for peace and cooperation. We hope that our gesture will be accepted, especially by Egypt, for its true value."

Said Mr. Albert Morel of France, President of the W.V.F.: "I should like to thank Mr. Cohen for his statement which is a fine example of the way we work in this Federation."

The action of the Israel delegation was greeted by loud profuse applause.

Fellow delegates with Mr. Cohen at the Assembly were Mr. Samuel Shahr, treasurer of the Israel War Veterans League, and two representatives of the Second World War Disabled Association, Mr. Moshe Raab, the president, and Mr. Joel Zibman, the secretary general.

Difficult Decision

By COLIN LEGUM, OFNS Correspondent

FOR more than a year the 108 ex-Servicemen's associations of the 20 countries that belong to the World Veterans' Federation (W.V.F.) have been hesitating over the application for membership made in Germany. It was not an easy decision and apart from Israel which voted against it, the rest voted in favour of admission — even the delegate from Denmark, a former wartime underground leader whose 17-year-old son was shot by the Germans.

One of the Dutch leaders who declared himself in favour of admission was Colonel W. Ch. Van Lanschot, who holds the Dutch equivalent of the British Victoria Cross. The citation that went with his award said that he had been tortured by the Gestapo for 100 hours without respite during an interrogation.

"It is easy," said Colonel Van Lanschot, "to make peace with one's former enemies. What counts is the ability to do so with one's former enemies. That surely is what we have to do. We must achieve peace with freedom."

Though hesitant, the French and Belgian delegates voted in favour. So did the Greeks, the Yugoslavs (led by one of Marshal Tito's close advisers), the United States, Britain, Canada, Brazil, Egypt, Pakistan, India, Turkey, Norway, the Philippines, the Gold Coast and Italy.

But the decision of the World Veterans does not give carte blanche to all German veterans' organizations. The activities of the militarist groups led by the former Generals Ramecke and Kesseler have been condemned by the W.V.F., and of the score or more veterans' associations in Western Germany, the W.V.F. admits that so far only one, the "German Veterans' Association," meets the requirements of a non-political and democratic veterans' group. This is the V.D.K. (Verband Der Kriegsberechtigten).

Art Notes

Autumn Show in Tel Aviv

THE gallery of the Artists' Association (Alhaziti St.) has opened its doors this season with an Autumn Exhibition presenting works by 88 of its painters and six of its sculptor members, each artist contributing one work.

As is usual with such group shows, the general impression is that of a very mixed bag with a few good works and a large number of indifferent performances. But a tendency towards realism is noticeable on the part of many painters who have chosen subjects dealing with "work". This might have been induced by the fact that it is from this exhibition that the Vaad Hapoel will select paintings to decorate its new building.

The reviewer is not aware that any set motto has been proposed, although if it had been, it would not be a bad thing since the artist often works better towards a set goal if the means of attaining it are left free. It seems to act both as goal and check. Large organizations such as the Hahinukh can do much by discriminating patronage to encourage the development of art in Israel, and now that the boom in private buying seems to have passed, the role of the "public purchaser" is even more important and each such venture must be welcomed.

Domesticity does not mean that it is the most fully realized work but because of its size and vigorous colour scheme is a pleasant surprise. "Threshing Machine," a well planned canvas in which figures and machinery are combined to form an interesting pictorial pattern. "Hahinukh" is represented by a smaller work, "Flintstones," delightful in colour and full of an almost dance-like movement; one of the best paintings on exhibition.

Elmscher has an attractive design, very pleasant in colour, based on electricians mending a cable, and signed is another who has chosen a labour subject, a well-drawn study of fishermen.

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